



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Communicable Diseases—Powers of State Board of Health in Preventing the Spread of. (Chap. 670, Act May 16, 1913.)

Chapter 75 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 8 and inserting in place thereof the following:

“SEC. 8. If smallpox or any other contagious or infectious disease declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health exists or is likely to exist in any place within the Commonwealth, the State board shall make an investigation thereof and of the means of preventing the spread of the disease, and shall consult thereon with the local authorities. It shall have coordinate powers as a board of health, in every city and town, with the board of health thereof, or with the mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town in which there is no such board. It may require the officers in charge of any city or State institution, charitable institution, public or private hospital, dispensary, or lying-in hospital, or any local boards of health or the physicians in any city or town to give notice of cases of any disease declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health. Such notice shall be given either in the manner prescribed in sections 49, 50, and 52 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 480 of the acts of the year 1907, or in such other manner as the State board of health may deem advisable. If any such officer, board, or physician refuses or neglects to give such notice, he or they shall forfeit not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense.”

MISSOURI.

Occupational Diseases—Employers to Provide Safeguards against. (Act Mar. 25, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That every employer of labor in this State, engaged in carrying on any work, trade, or process which may produce any illness or disease peculiar to the work or process carried on, or which subjects the employee to the danger of illness or disease incident to such work, trade, or process, to which employees are exposed, shall, for the protection of all employees engaged in such work, trade, or process, adopt and provide approved and effective devices, means, or methods for the prevention of such industrial or occupational diseases as are incident to such work, trade, or process.

SEC. 2. The carrying on of any process, or manufacture, or labor in this State in which antimony, arsenic, brass, copper, lead, mercury, phosphorus, zinc, their alloys or salts or any poisonous chemicals, minerals, acids, fumes, vapors, gases, or other substances, are generated or used, employed, or handled by the employees in harmful quantities, or under harmful conditions, or come in contact with in a harmful way, are hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees.

SEC. 3. Every employer in this State to which this act applies shall provide for and place at the disposal of the employees so engaged, and shall maintain in good condition without cost to the employees, working clothes to be kept and used exclusively by such employees while at work and all employees therein shall be required at all times while they are at work to use and wear such clothing; and in all processes of manufacture or labor referred to in this section which are productive of noxious or poisonous dusts, adequate and approved respirators shall be furnished and maintained by the employer in good condition and without cost to the employees, and such employees shall use such respirators at all times while engaged in any work productive of noxious or poisonous dusts.

SEC. 4. Every employer engaged in carrying on any process or manufacture referred to in section 2 of this act shall, as often as once every calendar month, cause all employees who come into direct contact with the poisonous agencies or injurious processes referred to in section 2 of this act to be examined by a competent licensed and reputable physician for the purpose of ascertaining if there exists in any